

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO August 10, 1945 (It was Friday) Japan offers surrender terms.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Discovery of the "atomic bomb" has caused unfamiliar and horrific appearing and sounding words and phrases to blossom rampant on newspaper pages.

30 YEARS AGO August 10, 1925 (It was Saturday) Experts predict very costly television available by 1938—perhaps.

Medford to receive \$225 as share of state beer tax.

30 YEARS AGO August 10, 1925 (It was Monday) Entire force of state and federal fire fighters called out to fight 21 forest fires in county.

From the Local and Personal column: The heavy pall of smoke which lies over Medford and the valley comes from many forest fires in the county and adjacent territory and will probably last until a rain or heavy wind blows it away.

40 YEARS AGO August 10, 1915 (It was Tuesday) Utah beet sugar factory and Portland-Beaver Cement plants promised for valley in coming year.

Fifty men battle incendiary fire in Applegate district. Firebug said active in that area for two years, still at large.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Costs as a whole for the average family not changing its living standards have gone up or down these last three years, or stayed about the same? 2. Neiman Marcus is a famous Texas; Oil Co., political leader, department store, university, or utilities magnate? 3. Most of the 21 U.S. (now 18) Korean war prisoners who chose to stay with the Reds came from large cities or from rural areas and small towns? 4. Milk thickened with rennet makes what? 5. Carryover of cotton from previous years is higher or lower than the whole crop estimated for next year, or about the same? 6. The Great Barrier Reef lies off Cape Horn, Australia, Norway, New Zealand, Nantucket Island, Cape of Good Hope, or Florida? 7. Cornelius McGillicuddy is better known in baseball circles as ...? The Answers: 1.—Stayed about the same. 2.—Department store. 3.—Most from rural areas and small towns. 4.—Junket. 5.—About the same. 6.—Australia. 7.—Connie Mack.

Why Mexican Workers?

The fruit orchards of Jackson county bring an estimated average of some \$14,000,000 into the valley each year. All the valley benefits from this—fruit-growers, agricultural workers, merchants, white-collar workers, or what have you.

The industry is most important, ranking with lumber and tourist services as our three most vital economic mainstays.

BUT wherever you go in the valley, it is possible to detect an undercurrent of resentment, sometimes half-humorous, against "the fruitgrowers." This is a simple fact. It applies at the time of "smudging," which orchardists prefer to call "orchard heating;" it applies throughout the growing season when chemical applications to the trees give rise to fears of poisoning; and it applies at harvest time—now rapidly approaching—when the labor problem comes to the fore.

We have long felt that much of this resentment could be dispelled if the fruitgrowers, as a group, would simply take the rest of the populace into its confidence, and explain its problems, and why it has to solve them as it does.

FROM time to time attempts to do this have been made, but they have been inconsistent and sporadic, and much of their effect has therefore been lost.

There has been too much secrecy surrounding many of the fruit operations, from the fact that some growers last spring used rubber tires for smudging, to the negotiations for the use of Mexican Nationals in the harvest.

It's easy to say, in effect, that what the public doesn't know won't hurt it. But it is also a fact that the fruit men are, to a large extent, dependent on public opinion. Many of them recognize this, and have attempted to publicize their problems. Others, however, feel that the less said the better—an attitude which gives rise to rumors and suspicion.

WHAT brings this to mind is the fact that Mexican Nationals again this year are to be brought here to help with the harvest. No announcement of this has been made by any of the fruitgrowing organizations, although it is of general public importance.

With "outsiders" brought in to help in the fruit, there is a quite natural tendency to ask, "Why don't you hire local people?"

The best answer we have seen is contained in a letter from one Rogue Valley fruit grower in response to just this question, posed by a teacher in a local school. We are publishing parts of his letter in the hope that the reasoning behind the decision, which seems sound to us, will clarify the situation. We could add that we would like to see equally frank and thoughtful explanations given publicly on other "touchy" aspects of the industry's operation.

Here are excerpts from the letter:

The fruit industry requires about 2,500 people to harvest and pack our crop of fruit. The season usually starts the middle of August and extends well into October. In order to handle the crop on time and before the fruit becomes too mature, we must harvest a steady amount every day for the full two months.

It happens that the national low period of employment for farm migratory labor occurs in August. So even though we are far from large centers of population, we find a considerable number of migrant workers passing through the valley in August. Our growers have invested considerable money in housing to encourage them to stay, because we realize they can readily move north into vegetables and apples for the longer job extending into December, rather than accept the shorter period of work here.

During August, we also have the problem of employment of local people, including students and women. Our problem is, if we "load up" with too many local students and housewives through August and do not make room for migratory labor passing through, in early September when schools start we suddenly find ourselves with no help. The transients, not finding work here in August, have moved out of the valley. September is the month of heaviest employment of migratory labor along the coast.

There are three things our growers might do: 1. Pay higher wages to try to induce more people to work in the orchards. Actually this valley is paying more per hour for farm work than any other district we know of in the country. We cannot economically go any higher, because we must sell our produce in competition with the same products from other districts.

2. Our growers could selfishly refuse to employ any local students, families or persons whom they were sure would not stay with them for the two full months necessary to harvest the crop.

3. Employ Nationals from Mexico. That is what the growers have been forced to do. These Nationals are expensive because the growers must not only pay the same wages to them as they do local or transient help, but must in addition pay for recruitment, transportation and maintain the camp to house them. But we must have labor, especially the last month of the harvest season, and there is no other source.

Our growers are trying to cooperate with the local people by attempting to analyze the local prospective labor situation well in advance of the harvest, and to bring in the Nationals in two or three groups, timed for arrival when they feel that local people and transient labor will be quitting for school or other reasons. It takes time to recruit and bring these people in, so planning has to be done well in advance, and cannot always fit perfectly.

If the local people and students are not fully employed at all times during the harvest, I believe from the above they will have a little better understanding of the growers' problems, and the efforts they are making to be fair all around.

THIS sounds reasonable. We can see no reason why anyone should take exception to the solution which has more or less been forced on the growers.

The people of Southern Oregon are fair-minded people and will accept reasonable solutions, when they are explained. It is almost always when facts are not known that misunderstandings occur and unfounded suspicions are aroused.—E.A.

Halt to Bogus Mining Claims Declared No. 1 Achievement Of Past Session of Congress

Washington, D. C.—The most important conservation achievement of the recent session of Congress was a law to stop bogus mining claims on the National Forests and other public lands of the West, according to the National Wildlife Federation.

The new mining claim law permits a prospector to work his diggings, but otherwise preserves the right of the government to manage the timber and other surface resources. It also sets up a procedure involving public notices and hearings for clearing up many false claims that now clutter the public lands.

Under the old law it was possible for a person to stake out a summer home site, post a good trout stream for personal use, or get control of valuable timber—all under pretense of looking for minerals.

In a summary of the session, the Federation also commended Congress for passing a bill to release \$13½ million of earmarked wildlife funds that had been tied up in the treasury for 10 years. The impounded funds, collected from a tax on sportsmen's guns and ammunition, accumulated when Congress failed to appropriate the full receipts during the World War II years.

The \$13½ million will be allocated to the states and territories during the next five years in addition to regular federal-aid wildlife funds. The money can be used for acquisition and development of game lands, wildlife research and management.

The House Interior Committee killed a plan for building Echo Park dams as a result of widespread protests by supporters of the National Park system.

Echo Park dam, planned to impound water in the Green and Yampa canyons of Dinosaur National monument, was one of

several big reservoirs proposed in a bill to authorize the so-called upper Colorado River project. The Senate passed the bill with Echo Park dam in it, but the measure never came to a vote in the House.

The Federation noted with satisfaction 10 per cent increases in appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife service, the National Forest service, and the National Park service. The National Park service got a 40 per cent increase, mostly earmarked for road construction in the parks.

The Federation predicted that organized sportsmen and other conservation groups would be working for the following in the second session of the 84th Congress:

- 1. Final passage of a water pollution control bill. 2. Amendments to plug loopholes in the Coordination Act of 1946, a law which requires study and reports on the fish and wildlife effects of federal dams and drainage projects. 3. Legislation to halt federal subsidies for drainage of waterfowl marshes. 4. Earmarking 40 per cent of Duck Stamp (migratory bird hunting license) receipts for acquisition of waterfowl areas. 5. Legislation spelling out multiple-use management of the National Forests and providing adequate funds for wildlife and public recreation.

The Federation, an organization of State wildlife federations and sportsmen's leagues, warned conservationists to "take a good look" at H. R. 6815, a bill reported by the House Agriculture Committee, which would force early sale of some 7,000,000 acres of submarginal lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937.

Some of these federal lands are in Wildlife Refuges now administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

learned to read well, or who does not continually increase his ability to read? And is it enough to teach girls to cook and serve and sew and play basketball and know little if any arithmetic? "It has little value," said one educational leader. Or was he an educational leader?

It is a matter of satisfaction to know that E. H. Hedrick's type of educational leadership has met with steady endorsement over a long period of years. The southern Oregon city and the man are both to be congratulated.—WLA in Baker (Ore.) Democrat-Herald.

Mystery of Bronze Casting Cleared Up

Portland — (U.P.)—A heavy bronze casting found Monday by Warren W. Hale in his driveway here created something of a mystery until D. A. Powell, sculptor and Roosevelt high school teacher, decided it was a bas-relief he made of Dr. J. W. Hill, founder of Hill Military Academy in Portland.

Powell said he had made the casting about 1935. It was set in the base of a beacon light on Rocky Butte just above the academy grounds in Portland.

Police said they thought the 15 by 20-inch relief had been removed and dumped by youthful vandals. Its face had been scarred by .22-calibre bullets and BB pellets.

Baruch Asks Soviets To Accept Atom Plan

New York — (U.P.)—Bernard Baruch appealed to the leaders of the Soviet Union last night to accept a "safe and foolproof" system of international nuclear control before "atomic energy becomes uncontrollable."

Baruch made his appeal in a radio address on the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Age of the Atom" series.

He said the present conference in Geneva on peaceful uses of nuclear energy is a fine start, but said without a system of control of atomic weapons the world cannot reach the heights of possible development.

He said that all Northwest public fish agencies were shown the power company's plans and met with company officials to study fish migration matters.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

The Timber Problem

To the Editor: Your August 5 editorial prompts me to present another sample of daily, or not infrequent news items, headings or advertisements:

LOGS WANTED... LUMBER WANTED...

Two Northwest Mills Tell Closure Plans — third one expected soon. Once one of Portland's largest and most modern... probably never will operate again. At Longview some 300 plywood employees hand-dissolved notices at Long-Bell Co.—Mill at Garibaldi to be Closed Permanently. Firm employed about 300 persons—Linn County Shortage of Logs Closes Mills —Top O&C Prices Paid, \$70 per 1,000 board feet stumpage paid for Lane county fir timber. About \$500,000 paid for timber advertised at \$193,720, \$954,854 bid for timber appraised at \$454,610. Record Timber Cut in NW Area. Three-Sisters Wilderness Timber Cutting Protested—New Attacks on Olympic National Park. And so on.

More mills closing; SP stops passenger service on 300 miles; more hundreds of men, with families, out of work; questionable deals on Indian timber sales; more beautifully timbered watersheds left forest shambles—rock-bound dustblows!

Will these mean anything to you, to me; to our children and their children's children?

For more than 50 years many have been warning: "Conserve America's natural resources." Gifford Pinchot, originator of U. S. Forest Service, Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, and many others, warned of a timber famine. Yet, "Timber-r-r forever-r-r." "In-exhaustible supply," was shouted across America and destruction went on. Now we are beginning to see and feel the results and other ills that go with the timber famine.

Even while skimming off the forest cream from their private holdings, leaving watershed after watershed a forest shambles and scorched earth, big timber companies urged more, faster and closer cutting on National Forests. Some of those same special interest groups now seek to control America's electric power producing plants and prices. May a few tycoons ere long control America's farms, production and prices, the masses share-croppers or peons? Family-size farms are becoming few and far between.

For nearly 50 years the U.S. Forest Service stood as a symbol for the greatest good to the largest number, fought for the longest time against special interests and political pressures and threats. Infiltration of special interest tactics have more recently been used, apparently, and with increasing success.

John E. Gribble, 139 Kenwood ave., Medford, Ore.

Is That So?

"A swarm of honeybees scared the living daylight out of my family last week," writes J.R.P. Jr. "Won't you give us some of the more unusual facts—flying speed, life span, strength, etc.?" To begin, the honeybee is not native of North America. Quite likely, it was brought to New England around 1640. Of the



12,000 or more varieties of bees in the world, only four or five store honey.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Weather stuff: The Atlantic coast from Norfolk, Va., to New York City has been put under a full hurricane alert.

Hurricane warnings had already been hoisted along sections of the North Carolina and Virginia coasts.

BOTH the U.S. navy and the Red Cross disaster specialists are deploying along the East coast against the possibility of hurricane havoc.

Navy planes at Quonset Point, in Rhode Island, are FLYING INLAND (to get out of reach of the blow) and the aircraft carriers Tarawa and Antietam have been ordered out to sea (also to get out of the way of the winds).

Thousands of Red Cross volunteers have been alerted against the hurricane all the way from Long Island to the southern border of North Carolina.

ALL THIS, you must understand, comes about as a result of the wicked antics of a creature known as Connie. Connie is a hurricane. Some time ago the weather sharps hit upon the device of naming hurricanes. For some reason known to them alone, they give these ruckus-raisers FEMININE names.

When comes the hurricane season, they start off with a name beginning with the letter A, such as Annie, and go on down the alphabet. Connie begins with C, so it is immediately apparent that she is the third of the really nasty hurricanes of the 1955 season.

Simple, isn't it? WE newspaper people go all out when a hurricane heads inward from the Atlantic toward the coastal regions. Hurricanes are dramatic affairs and when they loom on the horizon we drag out of the drawer our most dramatic vocabularies—our PUNCH WORD vocabularies.

Here's a sample culled from the typewriter's offerings.

"Hurricane Connie's BREAK-NECK winds are CLAWING toward the Eastern seaboard—and WATCH OUT warnings have been issued.

"She is WHIRLING north-northwest, which if this direction is continued could be a SMASH against the seaboard—in the same general path where three hurricanes caused such destruction last year."

PRETTY neat, what? You can bet your bottom dollar that the reporter who turned that one out was proud of it.

It is what is called VIVID writing—and in these modern days we newspaper folk set a lot of store by it.

FROM the weather standpoint, the news has been getting a little monotonous lately. It has been too universally concerned with SIZZLING days and hot, MUGGY nights. This has been coming from all over the country—including our own area.

So Connie gives us a welcome change.

If you want more change, here it is: A harsh winter is reported from Southeastern Australia—zero temperatures and the WORST BLIZZARD OF THE SEASON.

That's one nice thing about the weather news. If you don't like one kind of it, you can always search around a bit and find some other kind.

HERE'S another bit of news—of a kind that is beginning to fall into a pattern: Oregon's Hillcrest school girls had another riot the other night—the second in a month. Eight inmates of the Salem institution who went on the rampage were finally quieted down and put in the county jail.

WHAT to do? That's a problem, of course. But I'm reasonably sure that if the inmates of our institutions of correction were kept busy at least eight hours out of the 24 at CONSTRUCTIVE work there would be fewer of these riots.

By EUGENE BURNS

Of the million or so insects, the bees are by far the most important to mankind—particularly in cross-pollinating fruit trees, berries, some vegetables and countless flowers.

For every pound of honey, bees must make about 80,000 field trips—a distance which takes them as far as the circumference of the world.

During an average flight, a young worker's wings beat about 250 times a second—15,000 a minute. When older, the wings are worn and require a faster higher-toned beat.

A bee's lifetime varies—the queen may live four to five years; the drone only long enough to mate with a queen or for a few months longer, until winter comes along; the worker normally lives only six weeks or so, literally working herself to death. A very few workers, born late in the season, live through the winter with the queen.

As for strength: An average man during his prime does well to raise his own weight; translating this into traction power, a bee could pull 22 times her own weight. Put wheels under her load, and she could pull about 300 times her own weight.

To sting, a worker bee brings about 22 muscles into play. Her stinger, two slender shafts notched with barbs, is carried on her abdomen. As she drives these shafts into her victim, she injects formic acid mixed with other poisons.

Because the honeybee worker's defense is to benefit the entire colony; not only herself, a sting is generally fatal to her. (Drones have no stingers.)

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Free: By special arrangement with the editors of the Encyclopedia Americana, my panel of judges will award each week to the reader who sends me the best true-life nature adventure, or the best nature observation, or the best question on nature and wildlife, a complete 30-volume set of this world-famous reference work in a handsome Sealcraft binding. Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO? c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

More Salk Vaccine Released for State

Portland — (U.P.)—Release of another 14,514 cubic centimeters of Salk polio vaccine for Oregon use was announced yesterday by the State Board of Health.

The vaccine will all be released commercially on recommendation of the Oregon State Medical Society for use in the 5 to 9 age bracket.

A spokesman said letters had been sent to doctors and pharmacists through the state requesting the vaccine be restricted "for use only in the recommended age groups."

The board also disclosed a new polio total for the year of 110 cases, counting 10 cases reported last week.

This time last year, 91 polio cases had been reported in the state.

Court Records

LEROY ALMA STARKY, overland, \$50. Raymond Leslie McVay, switched licensed plates, \$15. Lonzo Leonard Lown, violation of basic rule, \$12.50. Alvin Donald York, failure to stop at stop sign, \$10. Richard Wayne Imhausen, following too close, \$10. Ernest E. Everden, Jr., overland, \$41. Margaret Mae Glas, passing on a hill, \$7.50. Marvin William Betts, overheight, \$15. Thomas Jefferson Short, truck speeding, \$12.50.

CIRCUIT COURT John A. Fryling vs. Shirley A. Fryling, divorce complaint. Vella D. Camden vs. James E. Camden, divorce complaint.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS Charles Freeman Bonds, 21. Ashland, and Barbara Jean Wray, 18, Ashland. Gene Douglas Long, 18, of 1065 Siskiyou Blvd., Ashland, and Donna Mae Howell, 17, of route 1, box 446, Ashland.

POLICE COURT Maud Kimball Chapman, failure to yield right of way (traffic), \$10. John Adrian Wolf, failure to stop (sign), \$5. Henry Ofand Waely, failure to stop (sign), \$5. Frank Leslie Paige, failure to stop (sign), \$5. Charles Thomas Rose, failure to stop (light), \$5.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday, 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

MAKE A PROFIT

that's worth while. Have extra dollars in your billfold later... by putting savings to work with us.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N of Medford

27 North Holly An Institution Dedicated To Those Who Save